

Western Carolinian.

VOL. VI.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1825.

[NO. 283.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAPOLEON.

The following extracts are from a history of the campaign in Russia, a work recently published in Paris which has met with great success.

Napoleon was not a man to be influenced. As soon as his object was marked out, and he had made advances towards its acquisition, he admitted of no contradiction. He then appeared as if he would hear nothing but what flattered his determination; he repelled with ill-humour and even with apparent incredulity, all disagreeable intelligence, as if he feared to be shaken by it. This mode of acting changed his name according to his fortune; when fortunate, it was called force of character; when unfortunate, it was designated as infatuation.

[His friends were sometimes deterred from opposing his wishes by a dread of his displeasure.]

"But this fear, which did not restrain Caulaincourt and several others, had no influence upon Duroc, Daru, Lobau, Rapp, Lauriston, and sometimes even Berthier. These ministers and Generals each in his sphere, did not spare the Emperor when the truth was to be told. If it so happened that he was enraged by it, Duroc, without yielding, assumed an air of indifference; Lobau resisted with roughness; Berthier sighed, and withdrew with tears in his eyes, Caulaincourt and Daru, the one turning pale, and the other reddening with anger, repelled the contradictions of the Emperor; the first met them with impetuous obstinacy, and the second with short and dry determination. They were often seen to end these altercations by abruptly retiring, and shutting the door after them with violence.

"It should, however, be added here, that these warm discussions were never productive of bad consequences; good temper was restored immediately after, without leaving any other impression than redoubled esteem, on the part of Napoleon, for the noble frankness which they had displayed.

The journey of Napoleon through Germany is described as a triumph; and at the meeting of Sovereigns, he is said to have assumed a marked appearance of superiority, which none had the courage to dispute. The author adds:

"The wisest among us, however, began to be alarmed; they said, but in an under tone, that a man must fancy himself more than human to denaturalise and displace every thing in this manner without fearing to be involved in the universal confusion. They saw these monarchs quitting the palace of Napoleon with their eyes inflamed, and their bosoms swollen with the most poignant resentment.

At Dantzic, Napoleon, "ended the inspection of his immense magazines, and of the second resting point and pivot of his line of operations. Immense quantities of provisions, adequate to the immensity of the undertaking, were there accumulated. No detail had been neglected.

"The greatness of the enterprise; the agitation of co-operating Europe; the imposing apparatus of an army of 400,000 foot and 80,000 horse; so many warlike reports and martial clamors, kindled the minds of veterans themselves. It was impossible for the coldest to remain unmoved amid the general impulse; to escape from the universal influence."

"At that period every one was free to be ambitious; a period of intoxication and prosperity, during which the French soldier, lord of all things by victory, considered himself greater than the nobleman, or even the sovereign, whose lands he traversed! To him it appeared as if the kings of Europe only reigned by permission of his chief and of his arms."

"During his march, Napoleon was exasperated against the Villia, the bridge over which the Cossacks had broken down, and which had opposed the passage of Oudinot. He affected to despise it, like every thing else, that opposed him, and ordered a squadron of the Polish guard to swim the river. These picked men obeyed the order without hesitation. At first they proceeded in good order, and when out of their depth, redoubled their exertions. They soon reached the middle of the river by swimming. But there the rapidity of the current broke their order. The horses there became frightened, quitted their ranks, and were carried away by the violence of the waves. They no longer swam, but floated about in scattered groups. Their riders struggled in vain; at length their strength gave way, and they resigned themselves to their fate. Their destruction was certain; but it was for their country; it was in her presence, and for the sake of their deliverers, they devoted themselves; and even when on the point of being engulfed forever, they suspended their unavailing struggle, turned their faces towards Napoleon, and exclaimed, 'Vive l'Empereur!' Three of them were especially remarked, who with their heads still above the billows, repeated this cry and perished instantly. The army was struck with mingled horror and admiration."

From the journal of a young gentleman engaged in commercial pursuits, in Brazil.

THE BOOTOCOODOOS.

A tribe of the Native Indians in Brazil is called by this name. While at Rio Janeiro in 1823, curiosity led me over to an island, in the harbour, to see a party of them just brought in from the interior part of the country. There were about a hundred in number, of all ages and both sexes, and they were all as entirely naked as when they came into the world. The complexion of these people is similar to that of the North American Indians, but they are not as well formed, and their features are not so regular. They are said to be a most vicious race, confining themselves to no particular limits; that they subsist on plundering other tribes, and pillaging from the inhabitants of the country; that they have a deadly hatred for white people, and that they kill and eat them whenever they come within their power.

Savages of every country have their peculiar tastes and modes of decorating their person, but those of the Bootocooodos are the most singular and at the same time was the most disgusting of any I have seen or read of. Most of the elderly, of those I saw, had the lower lip cut quite through to the teeth, making a gash as long as the mouth into which a round bit of wood, nearly twice the size of a dollar, was introduced; the lower part of the ears are also cut, forming a sort of loop at the bottom, that is brought up at pleasure, and hitched over the top; round bits of wood are worn in these, likewise. When the wood is not in, the lip sometimes drops down below the chin. In the young class, the lip was only perforated partially, and it seemed to be done by degrees, and to require time. None of these creatures appeared to be pursuing any employment, but were squatting about on their haunches, in a kind of listlessness, over a little smoking fire, and they seemed uncomfortable when exposed to the air, though it was quite warm—When some beef was brought, they eagerly seized, and began to devour it raw, but were prevented. I was assured positively of their being cannibals. They were filthy, wretched, shameless looking beings; it was humiliating to reflect that they belong to our own species, while there scarcely appeared to be any thing in them superior to the brute creation. I could learn nothing further of them and never had heard of such a race before. I was told at the time, that they had been decoyed into a plantation, and seized by a party of soldiers; and that the Government of Brazil was endeavouring to do something towards the civilization of the tribe. I have since been informed, that they came of their own accord,

with diplomatic objects; and the Chief being permitted an interview with the Emperor, they returned to the wilderness.
N. H. Sentinel.

CHATHAM THEATRE.

The following history of Chatham Garden Theatre in New-York, will amuse our readers:

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.
The history of the Chatham Theatre is somewhat remarkable. It owes its birth to a Frenchman, Mr. Barriere, who is really a man of much enterprise and liberality in the management of his concern. Not long since, (a few years ago,) this man kept a confectionary store somewhere in Chatham-street, and by the union of industry and plumb cake, the bustling created by a very active mind, and the profits of sugared corianders, and regent's punch, he contrived to collect together a small quantity of hard money. The possession of cash, however, only excited his ambition. He extended his plumb cake concern, took a lease of the place called Chatham Garden, planted shrubs and trees in the interior, built alcoves around its circumference, and erected in the centre, a pretty little fountain, which played away every evening to the amusement of the visitors who frequented the place. During the summer in which this Garden was first thrown open, it became, all on a sudden, a very fashionable place of resort. He had to increase his supply of cake and corianders, and his fountains of punch and lemonade were drunk dry again and again. More money than ever now flowed into his pockets, and more ambition touched the strings of his soul. He immediately got a pavilion erected in the garden, hired a set of musicians to please the people while they were sipping their punch or munching their cakes. The musicians accordingly fiddled for a considerable time, until the proprietor bethought himself one day of engaging some singer of eminence. He did so. The canvas roof was pulled down, a new one erected in its place, and the new singer made his appearance before the public. The erection of the roof was the first step towards the existence of the present Chatham Theatre. Different from other structures, it was really a castle in the air, and built downwards to the solid ground. Who but an enterprising and ingenious Frenchman would think of commencing his establishment from the clouds downwards to the earth? But such is said to be the fact. The roof of Chatham Theatre being now posted up in the air, he added a stage to one end of it, and hired a small company to play burlettas and farces. It mended astonishingly, as all this was going on in the same season, while the Park was shut. Money flowed incessantly into his purse, and immediately flowed out again to build up a neat set of walls to surround the Theatre, and support the roof. It was then fitted up in elegant style, scenery prepared, boxes erected, every portion painted beautifully, and forth came to the world the new and beautiful Chatham Theatre.

FISHES.

With respect to fishes, it is probable that a great number of species live in succession on each other, in proportion as they exceed each other in strength, voracity, and activity; their enormous reproduction being evidently destined to supply the vacuity this devouring system might otherwise occasion.

The age of a carp has been known to reach 200 years, and of a pike to 300. Genser would persuade us that many fish sleep, but this does not seem to be the fact, for this race of animals can have no eye brows, nor any membrane to close and cover their eyes with, as other creatures have to whom nature has allowed sleep.

Mr. Carter, (one of the Editors of the N. York Statesman,) while on a visit to Rogers' Knife Manufactory, in Sheffield, Eng. mentions having seen a knife with eighteen hundred and twenty-one blades! the number corresponding with the year in which it was manufactured. Rogers employs 300 men in his establishment. The departments of the workmen are all distinct. One man makes blades, another springs, a third rivets, and so on to the end of the chapter.

The National Intelligencer states that Commodore Porter is wholly ignorant of the salary attached to the rank which has been tendered to him in the Mexican Navy; and that it has not entered into his consideration. The same paper observes that as to the point of acceptance, "the recent events with regard to him in this country, growing out of the Foxardo affair, will have no weight whatever."

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

To be drawn in the City of New-York, on the 4th of January, 1826, and finished in five minutes. 45 Numbers—6 Ballots to be drawn, each ticket having 3 Numbers in combination. J. B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

New-York State Literature Lottery.		
CLASS 3, FOR 1826.		
1 prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000		
1 do. 50,000	50,000	50,000
1 do. 20,000	20,000	20,000
1 do. 10,500	10,500	10,500
2 do. 5,000	10,000	
4 do. 2,500	10,000	
10 do. 2,000	20,000	
39 do. 1,000	39,000	
78 do. 500	39,000	
468 do. 100	46,800	
4,446 do. 50	222,500	
5,051 Prizes,		\$567,600
9,139 Blanks.		

Less than 2 Blanks to a prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	\$50	Quarters,	\$12 50
Halves,	25	Eighths,	6 25

This is the most magnificent Scheme that has ever been offered for the patronage of the friends of Lottery adventure in America. The small number of Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is a sufficient warrant, that there will not be a chance left, for weeks before the day fixed for the drawing, and that the price of Tickets will shortly rise to 60 dollars.

Gentlemen are therefore requested, to be early in their application, as all orders actually mailed before the rise, will be entitled to be supplied at the present rates.

* Notes of the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, and generally, the Notes of all Banks that pay specie, received at par.

Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, on any of the large Cities, and Prize Tickets received freely in payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.
The Mail may be relied on as being perfectly safe for all remittances.

YATES & MINTYRE,
10wt89 Washington City.

Land, for sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury on the 21st day of November next, a valuable tract of Land, lying on Second creek, in Rowan county, containing 32 1/4 acres, belonging to the heirs at law of William Robinson, deceased: sold under a decree of the Court of Equity for said county, made at Fall Term, 1825, for the purpose of distribution. The land lies on both sides of Second creek, adjoining David F. Caldwell, Henry F. Robinson, Michael Anderson and others.

The terms and conditions will be a credit of twelve months for half the price; and a credit of eighteen months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Titles to be executed when the money is paid.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. M. & C.
October 14th, 1825. 584

A first rate tract of Land

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of LAND commonly called the *Lepor tract*, lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of the *cotton planters*, and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Iredell county, N. C.

A. J. WORKE.
August 23rd, 1825. 5mt86

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

\$50 Reward—Stop the Villain.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th August, a negro man FREDERICK, about six feet high, yellow complexion, pleasant countenance, an excellent fiddler, and very fond of the company of white people, has a plentiful store of impudence, is fond of dress, and has with him a quantity of good clothes. He was seen in Greenville district, South-Carolina, on the 26th of August, riding a small poor horse, his fiddle tied behind him, and in company with a suspicious looking white man, who was on foot, and said he had bought the negro of me, and that he lived in Greenville district. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the negro and white man and their confinement, so that I can get hold of them, or twenty dollars for the negro, and thirty for the white man.

JAMES CAMAK.
Attest: Office Sept. 5, 1825. 483

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemon & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemon, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMON,
GEORGE LOCKE.
Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

EZRA ALLEMON

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandise

of Allemon & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemon & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having taken the Brick Store lately occupied by Mr. A. Rice, next door to Mr. Charles O'Sneal, in King street, intends continuing the same line of business as heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of his former customers, as they may rely on the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. For the purpose of winding up the concern of Mr. B. HAMMET & CO. and himself, and keeping his business distinct, he will carry it on under the firm of B. HAMMET & CO.

Benjamin Hammet.
In withdrawing my connexion in business with Mr. BENJAMIN HAMMET, I cannot, consistent with my feelings, but express my entire satisfaction with his conduct. Mr. H. has lived with me as Clerk and Co-Partner, for upwards of eleven years; in the whole time I have ever found him attentive and of the strictest integrity, and recommend a continuance of the public support he has hitherto received.

JOHN ROBINSON.
Charleston, Oct. 8. 448

For Sale.

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society; the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.
Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.

G. M.

Notice.

ON the Tuesday of the Court of Iredell county in February next, all the remaining unsold lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at the court-house in Statesville. Persons claiming lots for which the deeds have not been recorded and registered, are notified, that unless they produce their titles on or before that day, the lots claimed by them will also be sold. Six months credit will be given on all purchases under one hundred dollars; and twelve months for all purchases above that amount. Purchasers must give bond and approved security.

ABRAHAM K. SIMONTON,
MICHAEL RICKART,
WESTLEY REYNOLDS,
ROBERT WORKE,
JOHN H. M'LAUGHLIN,
September 26, 1825. Commissioner

An Elegant Pannel GIG

IS offered For Sale; it is nearly new, and is believed to be as substantially constructed, and as handsomely and fashionably finished, as any GIG in this part of the country. It will be sold low, and payments made accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer of this paper. [78] Salisbury, Oct. 3, 1825.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next, as follows:

On Anatomy—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

Maternal Medicine—Henry R. Frost, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Ravenell, M. D.

Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott, L.L. D.

S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
August 2. 183 Dean of the Faculty.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, Ex'r.
Dec. 24, 1824. 41

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writ of venditioni expensis, for sale at the printing-office.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 8, 1825.

PERILS OF THE MAIL.

It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, of the 27th ult. that two letters with money in them, were mailed at the postoffice in that town, in April, 1824, for Newbern; and that on the arrival of the mail there, the letters were missing, which had never been heard from, until within a few days past, when they arrived safely, and in good order, after a passage of one year and seven months, exhibiting no marks of having been opened.

Two instances of singular application of names to vocations, are afforded by the nomination of candidates for officers, in the gift of the people of the state of New-York, for their election, during this month. Mr. Drown is a candidate for Coroner in Alleghany county; and Mr. Hanger a candidate for sheriff of another county.

COTTON MARKET.

Notwithstanding the great depression in England, in the price of this staple of the country, the merchants of our country still feel a confidence in a rise of price. It sells in Petersburg from 13 to 14 cents—and in Fayetteville, from 9 to 13.

Madame Johnson, who we mentioned in our last, was to have ascended from Castle Garden in New York, on the 18th ult. in the same Balloon in which Mr. Robertson lately went up, took her flight from there at the time appointed, and ascended in a most beautiful and majestic style, cheered by the shouts of at least thirty thousand people, who had assembled to witness the novel sight. The balloon continued to rise, until from its height it appeared like a mere black speck; the most intense interest was felt by the assembled multitude, for the fate of this intrepid female, who had thus jeopardised her life to gratify public curiosity. The balloon descended with her at Flatlands, on Long Island, (at half past 5 o'clock, having been one hour suspended in the ethereal expanse of Heaven) in an extensive salt marsh, near the ocean. She returned safely to the city at half past 9 o'clock, in a Mr. Jackson's gig. The distance which the balloon travelled, we are not made to understand by the New-York papers; but from our imperfect knowledge of the country, we should suppose it was from ten to fifteen miles.

The balloon was purchased of Mr. Robertson, by a Mr. Fitch, who gave Mrs. Johnson \$500 for her adventure. Mr. Fitch, it seems made a losing business of it: The cost of the balloon, and all other expenses, amounted to \$776; money received for admission, \$925; making Mr. Fitch the loser, by \$849.

VELOCITY OF SOUND.

We have before made mention of the project in New-York, of celebrating the completion of the Grand Canal, in a most novel and interesting style. The canal is 365 miles in length, from Lake Erie to the Hudson river; cannon (32 pounders) are to be placed 8 miles apart, on the whole line, making in all 46 cannon; on the water's being let in at Lake Erie, the first cannon will be fired, and then the next, and so on, as the sound is communicated from one to the other, throughout the whole line; in this way, it is calculated the news will be communicated from Buffalo to Albany, 365 miles, in the space of 32 minutes. By calculations from the best authority, it is found that the velocity of sound is at the rate of 1107 feet in a second, or 13 miles a minute—occupying only about 28 minutes in its passage from Buffalo to Albany; but an allowance must be made for the time wasted in applying the match to each gun—four minutes, at least, would be lost in this way; making up the 32 minutes.

It appears, by the returns of the late general election, for Warren county, in this state, (a detail of which has just been published in the Warren paper) that at one election ground Gen. Jackson received 66 votes, and Mr. Edwards (who had no opposition) only 29! There was no return kept of the votes given Gen. J. at any but one stand; but he received more or less at every stand in the county.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The election in this state, which has excited so much interest throughout the Union, has terminated in the re-election of Gov. Troup, by a majority not far from 800. The returns are unofficial, and cannot be entirely relied on; but the official canvass cannot much vary the reported result—Troup is re-elected Governor beyond all cavil; but the Clark party assert, confidently, that there is a majority of members to the Legislature opposed to the Gov. so that his hands will, in some measure, be tied.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar, a German prince, who has been, for some time, travelling in the United States, has been complimented with a dinner in Philadelphia, by the "German Society" of that city, which is composed of his countrymen, or the descendants of his countrymen. A number of patriotic toasts were drank; among which were the following:

The land of our forefathers—the land of Poets and Philosophers, of Statesmen, Heroes and Divines.

Our Guest—Honoured and esteemed for his virtues and talents; we welcome him with pride and pleasure.

The State of Pennsylvania—Founded

by the philanthropic Penn; invigorated by German worth and industry.

Weimar—Justly distinguished as the "Athens of Germany."

The memory of Luther, the Reformer of the Church, and the benefactor of the human race.

By Mr. Jacob Lex—The memory of the German wives whose conjugal affections at the siege of Weinberg Castle saved their husbands.

Cheap living.—A letter from the interior of Ohio, says:

Wheat may be purchased here at 25 cents a bushel, and corn will not be higher than 12 1/2 and 10 cents. I would not exchange a pound of young hyson tea for less than 12 bushels of corn, 6 of Wheat.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, on a late visit to New-Jersey, his native state, was honored by dinners and entertainments in almost every village through which he had to pass. At Somerville, he was complimented with a dinner. The President of the day welcomed him to the state with a very appropriate address; and concluded with the following sentiment: "Our distinguished Guest, the Secretary of the Navy—We rejoice that having withstood the purifying tempest, his bark is safely moored in the haven of honor and public approbation."

Mr. Southard in reply made a speech of considerable length, equally appropriate and chaste, wherein he took a view of the present happy condition of New Jersey; noticed its peculiar natural advantages for agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, and concluded with the following just and forcible remarks on education, which apply equally to every state in the Union:

"Upon the moral and intellectual worth of her people [the people of New Jersey] her future character must essentially rest—to this point she should look with a steady and untiring eye, and recollect that in all which relates to her liberty and free government, there are no truths more sure than that, as she has given universal suffrage, universal education ought to follow—That every man who has by his vote a share in the management of public concerns, ought to be enabled by instruction to comprehend his duties in relation to them, and detect the errors, avoid the impositions, and reward the merits of those whom he appoints; and that every one, no matter how poor, or how incapable of obtaining it for himself, has a right to call upon the public for so much education as will enable him correctly to perform the services required by the public at his hands—and hence the importance of our colleges, our schools, and our school-fund.

He then begged to offer a sentiment—not one of complaint to those who were present, which would seem but as the echo of the gratitude he felt for their kindness, and which they did not desire him to utter, but one of general application, and in which he was sure all would cordially unite. He then gave:

Universal Education: The sure means to produce and support universal freedom. Mr. Southard was also invited to attend a public entertainment at New Brunswick, with which he complied on Wednesday last. In Trenton a public dinner was given him on Saturday.

MISSOURI FUR TRADE.

We have heretofore published various articles relative to the expedition up the Missouri (under command of Gen. Atkinson) with the view of giving protection, and affording additional facilities, to the American fur trade in that region. From the Missouri Advocate, we derive the following additional information.

We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter from Major Leavenworth, dated Missouri River, Mandan Village, 31st July, 1825.

We learn by the letter, the expedition arrived at the Mandan Villages on the 26th July, and that General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon, the Commissioners, had held a council with the Mandans and Grosventres, and were waiting the arrival of the Crow Indians, who were in the neighborhood, and daily expected, for the purpose of treating with the Commissioners. This object accomplished, the expedition will leave the Mandans for the Yellowstone, about 270 miles above, ascend that river a day or two, return to its mouth, examine the Missouri some distance above, and then yielding to the impetuosity of its dark rolling wave, return to the point of their departure for winter quarters.

Still Later.—By a letter received in this place, dated 5th Aug. we learn, that the Crow Indians had met and entered into a treaty with the Commissioners, and that the entire object of the expedition, so far, had succeeded.

No difficulty had been presented to the Commissioners, nor was any anticipated; and it is expected they will reach here by the first Nov. at which time we shall be able to furnish our readers with further particulars.

The able manner in which General Atkinson has conducted this expedition deserves particular notice, and the Commissioners and Officers richly merit our highest commendation. They left the Council Bluffs on the 14th day of May

last, and following the bold current of the Missouri, passed through a wilderness inhabited by numerous nations of Indians, a distance of 1230 miles, in 90 days, in such perfect order, that almost the first intelligence we receive, is that they have accomplished every object of their mission.

It is stated in the Yorkville (S. C.) "Pioneer," that there is no Paper Mill, of any description, in the state of South-Carolina. The large quantities of paper used in the state, are all procured from abroad; there are our daily, two semi-weekly, and thirteen weekly newspapers, published in the state; the paper used in all of which establishments, is procured from a distance. The "Pioneer" states, that a paper-mill in York, or some adjoining district, would be liberally patronized.

New Loan.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given public notice, that proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, in Washington, until the 21st of November next, for a loan of ten millions four hundred thousand dollars, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed at the last session, authorizing a loan of twelve millions. The stock is to bear an interest of four and a half per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the government, as follows: one half at any time after the 31st of December, 1826, and the remainder at any time after the 31st of December, 1829. No proposal for a less sum than \$19,000 will be received, nor will any offer be received at less than par.

MECHANICS WANTED.

Yorkville, South Carolina, it is believed is much in want of Mechanics; among others, it is believed that a Copper-smith and Tinplate workman, might do good business; also, a Saddle and Harness Maker.

Journeyman Tailors, Boot and Shoemakers, Cabinet-makers, and Journeyman Mechanics of every kind, generally, are scarce, and the wages given, we learn have been liberal.

A Master Tailor was lately compelled to leave the place, for want of Journeyman, to make up the work engaged.

Yorkville Pioneer.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 27. Cotton, 12 1/2; flour, fine, 4 1/2; superfine 7 1/2; wheat, 1 1/2; 25; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 30 a 35; apple do. 42 a 45; corn, 50 to 60; bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; salt, Turkeys Island, 70 a 80 per bush; molasses, 4; sugar, muscovado, 12 1/2; coffee, prime green, 19 a 22; 2d and 3d quality, 11 a 19; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 15; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7 1/2; beeswax, 30 a 32 1/2; rice 1/4 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 5 1/2; pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 3 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 24. Cotton, S. Island, 30 a 35; stained do. 30; Maine and Santee, 40 cts.; short staple, 13 a 14 cts.; Whiskey 31 a 32 cents; Bacon, 5 a 6; Hams, 8 a 11; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 2 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 20; Inf. to good, 15 a 18; N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 4 per cent. Newbern and Cape Fear do. 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. dis.

Cotton—Several parcels have arrived, and some sales effected at 13 a 15 cents for new 1/2 lands, and in the early part of the week, some as high as 14 cents; but since the late accounts from Liverpool via New-York, of a further decline in the article, it is difficult to make sales above 14 cents.

Groceries—Few transactions have taken place in Sugars and Coffee—purchases to any extent have not been made, probably owing to the large sale that was advertised to take place this week, but which is postponed—we therefore continue our quotations of last week. New-Orleans Molasses meets with ready sale. Whiskey in demand. Brandy dull at our quotations. Gin very dull—no demand.

CHURCH PRICES, Oct. 25. Cotton, from 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; cotton bagging, 25 to 30 cts. per yd.; bacon, 7 to 8; barley, apple 42 to 45; peach 50 to 55; flour, 5 to 8; whiskey, 40 to 42; salt, 80 to 90; sugar, brown, 9 to 14.

SHARRID.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, Mr. William Sharrid, of Yorkville, S. C. to Miss Nancy Tarborough, of this town.

Also, on the same day, by Mesheack Pinkson, Esq. Mr. Abner Hall to Miss Nancy Howard, 6th of this county.

In this county, on Thursday, the 27th ult. by James W. Ramsay, Esq. Mr. Nathaniel J. Judson to Miss Jane Erwin.

Also, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. George H. Sloan, of Ireland county, to Miss Eliza Torrence, of Mecklenburg county.

DIED.

At his residence in this county, 18 miles from town, on Saturday, the 29th ult. Hugh Braly, Esq. aged about 60 years. Mr. Braly was a native of this county; and throughout the whole of his life, sustained a character for integrity, for intelligence, and all the requisites of a useful public officer and highly exemplary private citizen, as irreproachable as any man that ever lived. No person in the county ever was more highly esteemed by the public, than Mr. Braly; and none could have friends more ardently attached to him, than was a very extensive circle to this excellent man. The death of such men as Mr. Braly, is a public bereavement.

In Davidson county, on the 25th of October, in the 41st year of her age, Elizabeth Bodenhamer, wife of William Bodenhamer, Esq. after a most severe and protracted indisposition of several of the last years of her life. She bore her affliction with the becoming fortitude and meek submission of a pious Christian. She has left an affectionate husband, and a numerous family of children, with an extensive connexion of relatives and friends to whom her long ex-

pected departure. To her family, the loss is irreparable; to her acquaintances and neighbors, it will be long felt and deeply regretted, for she was amiable and exemplary in all her conduct, and was truly one of those unexceptionable persons who have never been heard to speak evil of any one, nor have we ever heard of any one speaking evil of her. Such is the happy consequence of deeply inculcating that inimitably divine precept, of doing to others as we would they should do unto us. And although death, relentless death, has drawn his curtain around her, and has removed her from the society of all her earthly friends, it has also given her a passport to the sweet society and ineffable friendship of her divine Redeemer; leaving her surviving friends in the fullest confidence that she has now escaped from an entangling wilderness, and is received into a paradise of delights, where she is safely settled in the regions of unmolested security, where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary and afflicted are eternally at rest.

Departed this life, on Monday the 17th ult. at his residence in Rockingham county, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. CHARLES MOON, Minister of the Gospel of the local order in the Methodist Church.

BISHOP RAVENSCROFT

Will pass thro' this place about the 9th or 10th instant on his way to Christ Church. He will preach here on the 26 & 27th. A meeting of the Vestry of this Church (St. Luke's) will be held on Thursday next, at the house of Doctor Ferrand, where the members and friends of the Church are respectfully requested to attend. Nov. 5th, 1825.

By Saturday's Mail.

The Democratic Press states, (upon what authority we know not) that the frigate Brandywine had not been at sea but a few days, before it was discovered she had eight feet water in her hold. 30,000 weight of ammunition, and a quantity of ballast, was thrown overboard, and the water pumped out. The oakum with which the vessel was caulked, had been washed out, which caused the leak. When the ship was last spoken, she was within a few days sail of Havre, her port of destination, where she would undergo a thorough repairing. We suspected the ship was built in too great a hurry, to be well done. Gen. La Fayette enjoyed good health; he expected to meet all his family, on landing at Havre.

The National Road.—Capt. Proussin and Lieut. Trimble of the U. S. engineers, left Washington City a week or two since, on the examination of the route through the south-western part of Virginia, thence via Knoxville, Tennessee, &c. to New-Orleans. It is expected the reconnaissance of this route will be completed by the month of March next. Gen. Bernard remains in Washington, to make the calculations and estimates of the great Canal from the Potomac to the Ohio river. Col. D. Shriver's health is so bad, that he has resigned his situation, and left the service.

A man by the name of Willie Moss, was found hung by a withe to a tree, near Raleigh, on the 29th ult. The jury of inquest could not determine whether he was accidentally caught in the limbs, or hung himself intentionally.

Gen. Abner Lacock, (the villifier of Jackson) has been beaten, in an election for Congress, from the counties of Alleghany, Beaver, Butler, and Armstrong, Penn. by Robert Orr, jr. by a majority of more than 1200.

NEW YORK CANAL.

The grand salute to the New-York Canal, announcing the entrance of the first boat, from Lake Erie, took place according to arrangement on the 26th ult. The time occupied, from the firing of the first gun at Buffalo, in communicating the sound to the city of New-York, (more than 500 miles) was one hour and twenty minutes! After a national salute had been fired in Fort Lafayette, (at New York) a repeating gun was fired, and the firing continued back to Buffalo in the same manner it came.

Late accounts from Colombia, (South-America) state, that Gen. Bolivar has been unanimously elected President of the Republic, and Dr. Cristobal Mendoza, Vice-President.

It is stated in the National Gazette, that the debts of five of the mercantile houses in New York, which have lately failed, amounted to two millions and a half of dollars, and that their available funds would not exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

PETERSBURG, OCT. 28.

A few days ago, a load of cotton was brought to this town, for which the owner was offered 14 3/8 cents; it was refused; it was then taken to Richmond, where 15 5/8 cents were offered: it was brought back, and sold for 14 1/2 cents. Rep.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual, on Edmondston's wharf, and solicit a continuance of the liberal support they have heretofore had from their country friends. They may rely upon the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. Moderate cash advances will be made on all consignments, on receiving Receipts or Bills of Lading for Produce shipped to their address.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers, or to our JONAS ROBINSON, are expected to make payment the ensuing season.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.

Charleston, Sept. 27, 1825. 3m93

William C. Dukes

HAS commenced the FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and as he will devote his time exclusively to the interest of those who may favor him with their business, he cherishes a hope, that he will be able to render every satisfaction.

Orders addressed to him at the Counting House of Messrs. JONAS ROBINSON & CO. (Edmondston's Wharf) will be promptly attended to—and to whom correspondents are solicited to refer.

September 27. 21

FOR SALE.

IN conformity with the last will and testament of Solomon Hill, deceased, will be sold, at private sale, that well known plantation, in York District, on Allison's creek, ten miles North East of Yorkville, where on formerly stood Hill's Iron Works.

On the premises are a large, new and elegant Dwelling House, a good Kitchen, commodious Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out buildings; and a new Store House immediately on the great road. The situation of the dwelling house is high, healthy and romantic, commanding a view of an extensive and variegated landscape. There is also on the premises an excellent GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, lately repaired—in complete order for manufacturing flour and has an extensive custom as any mill in this section of the state. Also, a New SAW MILL, in good order. The plantation contains twelve hundred acres of land, of which is an excellent meadow of twelve acres, a quantity of bottom, and a considerable portion of land just cleared.

The stream on which the Mills are situated has a good fall and affords a never failing supply of water. The situation of the place is an eligible one for many purposes. It is at the point where the great roads leading from Charlotte and Lincolnton to Yorkville, Camden and Charleston intersect—in the midst of a cotton and provision country, and within one mile and an half of an inexhaustible supply of IRON ORE. Combining so many local advantages, it may be appropriated as a place of Entertainment, with a store; as a cotton factory, iron forge and smelting furnace, or a farm, as may suit the taste or pursuit of the purchaser.

Also, will be sold, either separately or with the above place, a tract of land two miles north of the above, on Beaver-dam creek, containing about three hundred acres.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given for the greater part of the purchase money. NANCY HILL, Ex'or. W. R. HILL, Ex'or.

York District, Oct. 12th, 1825. cow190

TO FARMERS.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a Plantation situated in Runcombe county, about 12 miles south-west of Asheville, on a Creek called Hommony. It contains between 7 and 800 acres; 130 of which is cleared, and now under cultivation; the balance is all well timbered, and a considerable portion of it of an excellent quality. There is on the premises, two dwelling Houses, and two Barns, &c.; and from its local situation, would suit to be divided into two Farms. The advantages attached to this Farm, are, perhaps, not exceeded by any in this country; it having a good outlet to an excellent summer range for stock, an excellent mill-seat, on a stream that runs through the land, that affords at all seasons of the year a sufficient supply of water for both a grist and saw mill.

It will be sold very low, and for the greater part of the price, a credit of one, two, and three years will be given, and possession had immediately. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living in Asheville.

SAM'L. CHUNN.

Asheville, N. C. Oct. 28th, 1825. 5187

New Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and all others, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider, on Main Street, a few doors north of the Court-House, where he has opened a Shop for the manufacturing of BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds. Having just received a new Stock of the best Philadelphia Leather, and all the necessary Trimmings, he feels warranted in assuring the public, that he will be able to do all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most approved fashions of the day. All orders for work, either from the neighborhood, or from a distance, shall be executed on the shortest notice, and on very liberal terms. The public are invited to give him a new shop a fair trial. HENRY SMITH. Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 3m194

N. B.—Reasonable credits will be extended to responsible customers.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, last February, a negro man by the name of ISAC, yellow complexioned, a long straight nose, and hollow footed, broad, square shoulders, about five feet nine or ten inches high, no particular mark except one whipping on his bare back, and 27 years old. I have reason to believe that he has got a free pass, or some one has taken him off, and concealed him. Any person catching said negro, and confining him in any jail, or any other way, so that I get him, their reward shall be fifty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid. Information to be directed to the subscriber in Randolph county, N. C. Nov. 1, 1825. (185) WILLIAM RIDGE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 8th inst. a little yellow fellow, called HARRY, 23 years of age, very low and well built; weighing from 115 to 130 lbs. left handed, very flat feet, his hair lately cut short, inclined to be straight; he is very polite, artful and cunning, being raised a house servant, though for the last two years worked in the crop. His clothes are such as field hands work in, probably a grey round Jacket of coarse cloth, one of white yarn, and one of yellow cotton, though he may have exchanged for finer clothes; he took off a new three point blanket. He will no doubt endeavor to pass as a free man; and in travelling keep the most public road, as he did about two years ago on a trip to Wilmington, when he called himself Martin Fog. I will give the above reward to any one that will deliver him to John Kitteral, who lives on my plantation 7 miles south of this place, provided he is taken within the limits of this state; and \$20 if taken, secured, &c. within its limits.

JOSEPH HAWKINS.

Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 10th, 1825. 3m4

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October sessions, 1825. Nehemiah Hearne vs. Joseph Cooper: attachment; Benj. Coyle, Demarcus Palmer, summoned as garnishers. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, reply or plea, judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's demand.

6785 JOHN B. MARTIN, CLK.

The Muse.
FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
TO LOUISA, on her anniversary Birth Day.
No day in all our lives, brings home
More forcibly this truth,
That "we are hast'ning to the tomb,"
Than that which whispers, "I am come,
"The birth day of thy youth."
Time's such a treach'rous wight, that we
(Unless we watchful are)
Too oft permit from us to flee,
Nor feel his loss, till lo! we see,
That loss bring on despair.
Happy those souls who still can say,
On each successive year,
That to improve each fleeting day,
Has been their constant care.
Thrice happy they—they need not fear
Death's dark approaching hour;
Angels await, their souls to bear
Beyond the skies to glory, where
That monster has no power.
That Heaven may be your blest estate,
Is still my constant prayer:
O, then, no longer hesitate;
Secure before it be too late,
A happy entrance there.
C.
Charleston, S. C. April 10, 1825.

FROM FINEST'S POEM.
HEALTH.
I fill this cup to one made up of love and bliss,
A woman, of her gentle sex the seeming goddess;
To whom the better elements and kindlier stars have given
A form so fair, that, like the air, 'tis less of earth than heaven.
Her every tone is music's own, like those of morning birds,
And something more than melody dwells ever in her words;
The language of her heart is true, and from her lips each word,
As one may see the burthened bow forth issues from the rove.
Affection is as thoughts to her, the measure of her heart;
Her beams have the fragrance, the freedom, of young flowers;
And lovely passions, charging off, as if her, she appears
The image of themselves by turns;—the ideal of past years!
O! her bright face one glance will trace a picture on the brain,
And of her eyes to coloring words a vivid mass remain.
But never such an image of her own has ever such a charm,
Where a man can gaze on her and say, "I'll not be born."
I fill this cup to one made up of love and bliss,
A woman, of her gentle sex the seeming goddess;
Her health and soul would on earth there stand some more of such a
frame.
That life might be all poetry, and weariness a name.

HOW TO GROW RICH.
Two treasures, in commerce, were striving to leave,
What means to make use of, great riches to give;
A friend who met them there, with a smile, said,
"Live on half of your income, and live a great while."

[BY REQUEST.]
MANUMISSION SOCIETY.
Address delivered before the North-Carolina
Manumission Society, at its meeting at Hope-
well Meeting House, Randolph county, 9th Sept.
1825, by Moses Swain, Esq.

Fellow Members: However I may
feel myself honoured by this call on
my feeble services, through the po-
liteless of our worthy President, yet
no feelings of self-gratulation can ex-
tinguish, and I fear not properly re-
press, the overwhelming idea of the
magnitude, the importance, and I may
add, the delicacy of the subject on
which I am about to address you.
In magnitude it has only been surpas-
sed by that which, in the last century,
formed the question, Shall we be
emancipated from British thralldom,
throw off the yoke of foreign masters,
and rise to the grade of free men? It
is important, because it involves the
tremendous considerations of the first
principles of government but partially
applied; Religion outraged, and leg-
islation abused. It is delicate, be-
cause our country will not act with
unanimity on it.

On one side are enlisted all those
better feelings of the human heart,
springing from a native sense of jus-
tice, prompted by humanity and op-
pressed by policy; and on the other is
a formidable array of all those prej-
udices to which, from our make, we
are exposed by an inordinate love of
power, ease and luxury; rendered
strong by long habit, almost sanctified
in the pulpit, half legalized on the
bench, and at the bar in our courts of
justice; fostered and protected in
our legislative halls, to which they
have too easy access. And we find
too many of our fellow citizens, whose
talents are the boast of society, whose
breasts are warmed with the gener-
ous glow of patriotism, the seat of
many social virtues, the cabinet of
sacred friendship, and, I had almost
said, the abode of Religion; who yet
withhold from us their aid in the pro-
secution of our object,—I mean the
abolition of slavery, with its black train
of concomitant evils.

To paint, in proper colours, a sub-
ject thus great, important and deli-
cate, and avoid the imputation of wan-
tonly wounding the sensibilities of any,
seems to require a talent, for the ab-
sence of which I fear zeal and candor
cannot compensate. I feel, however,
much consolation when I review this
audience, and recognize many distin-
guished citizens, whose age, virtue,
and acknowledged political integrity,
give them an ascendancy in public es-
timation; and knowing they have de-
votedly espoused the cause of human-

ity, I feel emulous to share in the la-
bors and the honors of renovating pub-
lic opinion; which, in a government
like ours, is the soul of its existence.

Mr. President, in the prosecution
of this address, we shall omit the many
religious considerations, so properly
and intimately connected with our
subject. The moral injustice of the
practice, the turpitude of the crime,
and its incompatibility with the pre-
cept of the Gospel of God, have been
so ably shown in a variety of publica-
tions, that it may now be left for the
pious clergy of the several churches
to warn those under their care, that
the spirit and practice of slaveholding
are equally incompatible with all ex-
pectations of happiness in that state of
future existence to which we are all
hastening. Little more will now be at-
tempted, than a few brief observations
for the purpose of showing the indif-
ference, the fatal indifference, with
which African slavery, and its attend-
ant evils, are treated by those whom,
from year to year, we invest with the
power of making laws for the suppres-
sion of crimes and the promotion of
virtues. I should trespass on your
time, if not on your understanding,
by adding a single argument, to prove
that all legislation should be based on
principles of strict moral justice;—
have for its end and object the pro-
tection of the weak against the strong,
the diminution of human misery, and
the increase of human happiness.

Have the law-making powers of North
Carolina founded the policy of its
slave laws on this principle, or had
its views directed to this object? I
presume, sir, a candid inquiry into
the nature and operation of those laws,
would extort from prejudice itself a
negative answer to this question.—
Such an inquiry into the spirit of those
laws must also be omitted, that we
may hasten to glance at the slave mar-
ket, as it exists under the auspices of
our republic. When colonies were
planted in America, "slavery, that
monument of African degradation, of
American and European disgrace,"
was imported here, and incorporated
with colonial policy. How happy for
America, if, when she triumphed over
the arms of Great Britain, she had
also defeated the dark and deep-laid
policy of her ministry, and not suffer-
ed this abuse to remain a humiliating
example of our inconsistency, and a
melancholy proof of the imperfection
of human institutions. It will hardly
be doubted, but that the policy of in-
troducing slavery into the North-
American colonies, emanated from
that pandorian box, the British cabi-
net; for we find it pervaded her colo-
nies elsewhere, and was designed as
a helm to direct their subordinate
movements, or as a scourge to chastise
their disobedience to her royal plea-
sure, when these States had effectually
resisted her arms, defeated much of
her interested policy, and were about
to establish a plan of general and fed-
erative government. Notwithstanding
the just declaration they had made
of the Rights of Men, and the pure
principles that dictated that instru-
ment, it was found impracticable to
prohibit the trade to Africa for slaves,
earlier than the eighth year of the
present century. There were certain
men in the convention (may dark ob-
lition, with her impenetrable shade,
eternally cover the record of their
names) who would even have a con-
stitutional guarantee for its continu-
ance up to that period. Yet many of
the States did, previous to that time,
take measures to prohibit the introduc-
tion of slaves. The state of Virginia,
although she had so long and so deep-
ly participated in the gains and the
guilt of the traffic, has the honor of
being first in the Union to do it away;
the state of Alabama, though among
the youngest sisters in the Union, it
is said, will pursue a similar course;
while North-Carolina, with some of
her other sisters, equally blind to her
own interest, in point of policy, and
deaf to the groans of humanity, is still
holding open a market for the sale
of men. Yes, sir, not only those
smuggled into our coasts by pirates
may find a market here, but our pub-
lic high-ways are almost daily pollu-
ted by those miscreants, with their
human booty, who have bought the
right, or rather the power, to tyrannize
over the husband, and humble the
wife to their brutal lust; to separate
the infant offspring from the arms
of the weeping mother; to lock the
father and the son in the same cruel
chain, drive them hundreds of miles,
condoling each other's fate, and curs-
ing the day they were born, to drain

the cup of human woe to its very
dregs! Do the laws of North-Carolina
prevent, or punish, crime, or is it all
sham and mockery? While those en-
emies of mankind are permitted to
stalk like demons through the land,
the smile of innocence shrinking from
their look; the bloom of chastity
withering from their touch; the silver
locks of age stiffening at their frown,
and the muscular, manly form, writ-
thing and expiring under their lash.
And, alas! is the sacred sanction of
law given to the infernal compact on
which this accumulation of crime and
misery depends? Does the legislature
of a christian community convene,
year after year, in solemn farcical
pomps, spend thirty or forty days in
local, miserable and partial legislation?
We are shocked at the indifference
with which this subject is treated.
The people of the state permitted to
expend thousands in the purchase of
slaves from other states; and drive
them, shackled, through the country,
in such a manner as would insult the
Religion of Mahomet, and call down
the arm of the grand Turk to avenge
the wrongs done the precepts of his
prophet—and we heed it not. We do
not suffer ourselves to look forward
to the consequences, the fearful con-
sequences, which must result to the
state from this accumulation of their
numbers among us. So far from tak-
ing energetic and manly measures to
vindicate the moral character of
the state, to wipe off the stain of
crimes the most diabolical, and save
posterity from the horrors of future
insurrection, we have derived a pit-
iful, vile and polluted revenue from
the sin of the traffic.
(To be concluded next week.)

THE CIRCASSIAN WOMEN.
History, travellers and romance, have
said nothing of the beauty of the Cir-
cassian women, which is not below the
truth. Beauty has been considered
as an imaginary being, a thing of in-
vention, and to justify this extrava-
gant idea, it has been alleged, that
what is beautiful to the eyes of one
people, is not to those of another; that
a Chinese beauty would have no charms
in France or England; and in like
manner, that the French or English
would have no attractions in the eyes
of a Chinese. But the beauty of the
Circassian women is a sufficient
answer to this reasoning, since they are
acknowledged to be beautiful by all na-
tions. They are every where sought
after, and are the ornament of all the
seraglios of Asia, Africa, and Eu-
rope, because they possess that pleas-
ing union of features, that proportion
of all the parts of the body, that splen-
dor, those brilliant tints, that whole
that cannot be defined, but which ex-
ists, and necessarily constitutes beau-
ty, since all men render it homage.
It is only in this point of view that
the inhabitants of Circassia (a country
between the Caspian and Black seas)
deserve the attention of the observing
traveller. It will easily be conceived
that the nation which considers women
as merchandise can never make her a
companion, nor consider marriage as
a sacred and indissoluble union. We
find, accordingly, that the Circassians
have many wives, whom they change
at pleasure; but the first wife always
has a superiority over the others,
which nothing can take away, and
which she retains till death.
This first wife, who is usually mar-
ried when extremely young, is pur-
chased like the rest in the public mar-
kets, where an innumerable multitude
of women are exposed to sale, habited
in the manner which is judged most
likely to excite the desire of the buy-
er. No inquiry is made with respect
to whence the woman was brought,
and if the names of her parents are
asked, it is only to ascertain whether
she derives her birth from a stock of
pure and acknowledged beauty. The
usual price of a beautiful Circassian fe-
male is from eight to ten thousand pi-
asters.

Women being the principal com-
merce in Circassia, every thing in
their education and habitual life has
for its object to preserve their beauty
and facilitate its development. All
domestic occupations are abandoned
to the slaves—women are solely em-
ployed with the arts of the toilette
and the means of pleasing. They make
it a particular study to modulate their
grace and melodious tones, and to dis-
play elegance in every motion. Their
habitations are intermingled with gar-
dens, and from small villages very
near to each other, and consisting of
about twenty houses each. And in
the middle of each of these villages is

a strongly fortified tower, in which in
case of invasion, they shut the women
and the riches of the country. These
towers, as well as all the houses, are
built of wood, decorated with great
art, and finished with taste.

The dress of the Circassian men is
a mixture of the Greek and Turkish
habits. It consists of a pair of wide
pantalons, buskins, a close bodice
fastened with a girdle, a kind of do-
mino with open sleeves, and a cap or
turban not very high, broad at the top,
and narrow at the bottom. They
shave their beards, leaving very long
mustachios.

The dress of the women is more
simple and pleasing. It consists of
pantalons, a bodice, and a long robe
in the Armenian taste, or a large fur-
red pelisse. From the cap or bonnet,
of the shape of a sugar loaf, hangs a
veil. This bonnet is richly ornamented
with pearls.

The dress is never sold with the
women, unless agreed for separately.
The Circassian women, however, like
the European, wear under all a linen
garment which they change every
day, and this garment the seller is
obliged to give with the woman to
the purchaser. In this state he deliv-
ers his merchandise.
[Hibernian Magazine.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The late English papers are filled
with reports of prosecutions against
offenders under a late statute for pre-
venting cruelty to animals, and essays
upon the subject, from one of the lat-
ter of which we extract the following
sensible paragraph:

"I once knew a traveller for a house
of great trade in the city, who deemed
himself singularly fortunate in possess-
ing a horse during many years, of am-
ple strength to carry his weight, and
to treat lightly any stretch of labour
on extraordinary occasions. Both
himself and his horse were intimately
acquainted with each other; the rider
would rely upon his beast for any
hasty effort, and the beast was well
assured that he was never urged ex-
cept on some rare necessity. He al-
ways knew, that however diligent he
was on the level, his breath was spar-
ed up-hill; his knees were protected
down-hill; that he had never brought
his master to an inn, but he stood by
while his legs and feet were washed,
his shoes fastened, his stall well lit-
tered, and his rack and manger well
supplied. Thus, notwithstanding all
his constant work, Scamper never saw
his master enter the stable in the morn-
ing, but he greeted him with a neigh
of his breath, and a paw of his feet;
and, after tasting the strength of a
comfortable breakfast, sometimes with
his corn tossed into a pint of ale, each
of these affectionate friends was always
in good humor to pursue his journey;
and if a pack of hounds in full cry
should happen to skirt the wood of a
distant covert, neither of them felt any
displeasure, at leaving the dusty road,
and joining the sport. It happened
however, that the traveller came at
last to the end of his journey; he died
respected and lamented by every friend
who knew him, and poor Scamper was
sold to a relation who had seen his
merit, at three times the price of his
first cost. I need not comment on the
contrast. This was the result of kind
treatment, and it was no more than
justly due to his honest exertions.
Humanity, like honesty, is the best
policy in man: it is the vital principle
of that we profess."

TURNPIKE ROADS.
When a bill was brought into the
British parliament fifty years ago, to
establish turnpike roads throughout the
kingdom, the inhabitants for forty
miles round London, petitioned against
such roads; their arguments were,
that good roads would enable the far-
mers of the interior country to bring
their produce to the London market
cheaper than they who lived nearer
the city, and paid higher rent; that
the market would be overstocked, the
prices diminished, and they unable to
pay their rent, or obtain a living.—
The good sense of parliament, how-
ever, prevailed; the roads were made
—the population and commerce of
London increased, the demand for
produce increased, and he who lived
nearest to London still had a superior
advantage in market.
Fulton's letter to Mr. Gallatin.

So quick is the produce of pigeons,
that in the course of four years, 14,760
may come from a single pair; and in
the same period of time, 1,274,840
dispiring from a pair of rabbits.

Glass Ware.
Two Druggists, China Merchants, Country
Storekeepers, and dealers in Glasware.
20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000
do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do.
Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard
and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart
bottles; 8000 do. half gallon do.; 3000
do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks;
3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.;
3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000
do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do. do.; 5000
do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do.
common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle,
Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars,
assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists
and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do.
druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes;
2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers;
2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes;
3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do.
snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, differ-
ent sizes.
With a variety of other Glas Ware—all of which
is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Ken-
sington Glass Factories, and in quality and work-
manship is considered equal, and in many of the
articles, superior to English manufacture.
For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts., Philadelphia.
3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet
with constant employment and good wages, by
applying as above.
Editors throughout the United States who
advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will
please insert the above till forbid.
March 1, 1825. GOLF

To Journeymen Tailors.
WANTED, five or six journeymen tailors—
"Good men and true;" to whom higher
ages than can be obtained at any other shop in
North-Carolina, will be given, provided they
are really good workmen, and steady fellows: no
others need take the trouble of applying.
REVELL & TEMPLETON.
Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1825. 78

State of North Carolina,
STOKES COUNTY.
SEPTEMBER Session, 1825: Carew to the
will of John Heath, dec'd: Baxter Heath
and wife, and others, vs. David Banks and his
wife, Jane and the children and heirs at law of
Milly Sharp, dec'd: to wit: Lydia, intermarried
with Stephen Shelton; Elizabeth, intermarried
with Nathan Coulson; James Sharp, and William
Tharp; John Brooks, and his children, to wit:
Jenny Brooks, Baxter Brooks, John and Sally
Brooks, who are minors under the age of twen-
ty one years, and who appear by their guardians
John Brooks, and others.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of
the court that the above named defendants live
out of the State, it is therefore ordered that
publication be made in the Western Carolinian,
as to them, for six weeks, that unless they ap-
pear at our next Court of pleas and quarter
sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at
the court-house in Germantown, on the second
Monday of December next, and plead or an-
swer to the said caveat, judgment will be taken,
pro confesso, as to them.
687 MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.

State of North Carolina,
STOKES COUNTY.
SEPTEMBER sessions, 1825: Lewis D.
Schwenitz, vs. Beazley and Webb; judicial
attachment, levied on 347 1/2 acres of land, the
property of Edmund Beazley.
In this case, it is ordered that publication be
made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks,
that unless the defendant, Edmund Beazley, ap-
pear at the next court of pleas and quarter ses-
sions to be held for said county, at the court-
house in Germantown, on the second Monday of
December next, and reply and plead, judg-
ment will be entered by default against him.
MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.
Price adv. \$2. 687

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug.
term, 1825. William Hines, admr. vs. Wil-
liam Fairies: Original attachment, returned levied
on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered
by the court, that publication be made for three
months in the Western Carolinian, that unless
the defendant appear at the next court of pleas
and quarter sessions to be held for the county of
Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the
third Monday in November next, reply the
property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will
be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered
in his favor pro confesso.
Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck.
Price adv. \$4. 687

State of North-Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
COUNTY Court, June term, 1825. Charles
M'Dowell vs. David Greenlee: original at-
tachment, levied on land. It appearing to the
satisfaction of the court, that the defendant,
David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another
government: Therefore, ordered, that publica-
tion be made in the "Western Carolinian," suc-
cessively, for three months, notifying the defen-
dant to appear at the term of said court to be
held for Buncombe county, at the court-house
in Asheville, on the third Monday in January,
1826, then and there to plead, answer or demur
to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment
final will be entered against him accordingly.
3m191 Test: JOHN MILLER, Ck.

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1825.
Citizen S. Woods and others vs. George T.
Hearsey: Original Bill. The plaintiffs in this
case having shown that the defendant is not an
inhabitant of this state, and that the lands which
they claim lie in this county, and that the defen-
dant has other real property worth a large sum
in other parts of this state, it is thereupon or-
dered, that the said George T. Hearsey be no-
tified by publication to be made six successive
weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear
at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on
the first Monday after the fourth Monday in
March next, and then answer or plead to the
complainants' bill; that on failure, the same will
be taken pro confesso against him, and decree
entered accordingly.
SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. c. &c.
October 14th, 1825. 685